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ABSTRACT

This document lists the names of high school newspapers currently published in the states of Alaska, Hawaii, and North Carolina. Six bibliographies of student articles appearing in some of these newspapers and a 1971 report on Quill and Scroll Studies are included. (CK)

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HIGH SCHOOL NEWSPAPERS IN ALASKA, HAWAII, NORTH CAROLINA, AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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Quill and Scroll Studies
November 1971
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ALASKA'S HIGH SCHOOL NEWSPAPERS AS NEWS MEDIA

By Dr. Laurence R. Campbell, Director, Quill and Scroll Studies; Professor, English Education, Florida State University, Tallahassee; Recipient of JEA Towley Award, CSPA Gold Key, NSPS Pioneer Award, and other honors

(To Alaska editors: You may wish to interview school officials on this report which is a sub-study of a nation-wide survey. I shall appreciate receiving any news stories you publish on this study which may concern your community.)

Alaska in 1965 had 10 senior high school newspapers; this spring it had 20, according to Quill and Scroll Studies which made a nation-wide study of the news service of these media.

Because school enrollments are low, 11 of the newspapers are duplicated and 9 printed. Ten of the schools have enrollments under 500 and 3 between that figure and 1000.

Despite the size of the schools, 8 are published every two weeks and one every week - in time for news to be considered news instead of history. All of the schools with newspapers are coeducational.

Of the 20 schools, 17 are public and 2 are parochial. Only four of the newspapers entered the National Scholastic Press Association Critical Service - usually an indication of a constructive program.

Though a school yearbook was published in Nome, 1904, the first high school newspaper probably was the Gastineau Breeze published in 1920 and from 1937 to 1955. The Wrangler appeared in 1921, the School News in 1923, and the Stikine Messenger in 1924.

The Juneau High School "J" Bird was published from 1923 to 1948. In 1930 Seward's Folly and Cordova's Northern Lights entered the Columbia Scholastic Press Association Critical Service. In 1965 there were ten high school newspapers, according to Mrs. Phyllis Nottingham, Librarian for the Alaska Historical Library and Museum.

Alaska's high school newspapers are limited because boards of education do not give them adequate support.

1) First, only 5 guarantee the newspaper the financial support needed to publish the newspaper at least every two weeks. In 1970-1971 only 9 of the 20 made a profit whereas 6 made a deficit and the others weren't sure.

2) Second, only 5 provide a staff headquarters specifically designed for that purpose - though science and other facilities now meet accreditation requirements.

3) Third, only 2 provide a library with a good number of recent books on mass media and journalism.

4) Fourth, 5 require newspaper advisers to be censors when they should be simply teachers and advisers.

5) Fifth, newspaper staff training is limited where no credit courses in journalism are offered. In 1961 Alaska's high school enrollment was 5973 with 102 students in 1-semester journalism courses and 84 in 1-year courses.

   Now there are 5 1-semester courses, 8 1-year courses, 4 advanced courses, 9 yearbook courses, 2 mass media courses, and 3 other courses. Considering the average enrollment in Alaska's high schools, this is a good showing.

6) Sixth, 7 of the advisers never have enrolled in a college journalism course, but 9 had from 1 to 14 semester hours and 4 had 15 or more. Furthermore 11 were new to their positions. Five are members of Journalism Education Association, but none are affiliated with Columbia Scholastic Press Advisers Association. Three have a slightly lighter academic load to make up for the heavy burden of advising the newspaper. And 6 had a slightly better salary situation because of this additional work.

Nineteen out of 20 newspaper staffs agree that news may be defined as the report of a current idea, event, or problem that interests readers of the school newspaper.

With scant dissent, they agree the news may be judged in terms of its timeliness, nearness, size, and relevance, but are equally divided on whether policy guidelines from the board of education should be a factor.

Newspaper staffs see the school newspaper as a "truth shop" or a "public relations medium" rather than as a house organ, newsletter, or adversary publication.

Newspaper staffs do not believe that news should be kept out of the newspaper simply because the principal or adviser does not want it published.

The number of the 20 school newspapers publishing one or more news stories on the sources listed is indicated by the figure that

follows: school board meetings, 12; PTA and parents meetings, 13; school superintendent, 9; local meetings to discuss school problems, 13; school bond issues, 13; strike by teachers, 1; dismissal of teachers, 2; bus policy, 7; race controversies, 2.

Coverage of curricular news sources was: art - fine and industrial, 15; agriculture, 2; business education, 11; driver training, 3; English, 14; foreign languages, 8; homemaking, 14; mathematics, 7; music, 12; natural science, 12; physical education, 15; social studies, 8; speech, 6. Since the interval covered was more than a semester, these figures indicate that newspaper reporters hadn't found a single news story in major academic departments.

These stories were covered by one or more stories during the fall semester: principal's office, 16; guidance and testing, 14; library and audiovisual, 14; student council, 18; publications, 14; city recreation, 6; organizations, 19; summer jobs for teens, 4; part-time jobs for teens, 4.

News on personal appearance interested few newspapers. During the fall semester, 1970, and the early weeks of the second semester, 1971, the number of newspapers with one or more stories was as follows for these topics: dress codes, 10; mini skirts, 7; girls' hair styles, 3; boys' hair styles, 3; wearing armbands, 1. Only one newspaper had a story on the display of knives, pistols, or other weapons.

News stories on rowdyism: at sports events, 8; at social events, 6; at assemblies, 8; in corridors, 10; in cafeteria, 7; in classrooms, 4; on school grounds, 6.

News stories on vandalism: in classrooms, 8; in offices, 3; in restrooms, 7; in gymnasium, 3; in library, 5; on school grounds, 6.

Ten newspapers published one or more stories on students using drugs, 1 on students pushing drugs, 2 on students arrested for drug use, 1 on teachers using drugs.

Only two newspapers published stories on students arrested, 1 on a teacher arrested, none on rape or assault of or by students, three on unwed mothers among students.

Criticism of administration was covered in 9 newspapers and was suppressed by principals in 2 schools. Criticism of teachers was covered in 7 newspapers and was suppressed in 2 others - once by the principal and once by the adviser.

Two newspapers published stories on VD among students, 3 on students caught cheating, 5 on thefts by students, 9 on students and smoking, 5 on students and alcoholism, 3 on students in demonstrations against the war or the draft.

Eleven newspapers published 1 or more stories on pollution, 5 on interference by non-students, 3 on censorship of the newspaper or yearbook, none on censorship of textbooks.

These facts indicate that student journalists are concerned about the problems of the community as well as the school, that they are alert to investigate teenagers' problems.

Newspaper staff procedure in Alaska high schools has the weaknesses found in other states. For example, 14 newspapers report that the editor-in-chief usually assigns almost all news, yet 12 also report that the adviser assumes this responsibility.

Again 15 report that the editor-in-chief reads all news copy, yet 18 report that the adviser also reads all copy. It is the adviser's function to teach staff members how to perform their tasks, not usurp the responsibilities of students. And 2 report that principals read all copy. Usually principals are overwhelmed without adding this task.

Similarly 14 report that the editor-in-chief reads all galley proofs, 13 that advisers also do this work and that 1 principal reads proofs! This may be unavoidable if the adviser is compelled to be a censor instead of a teacher.

Only one-half of the newspaper staffs post news assignments at the proper time, that is, at the time an issue is published. Procrastination interferes with efficient news coverage.

Enforcement of deadlines is lax. In more than one-half of the schools news copy is accepted after deadlines. Similarly staffs report with errors in style - a procedure that can be avoided by firm enforcement of newspaper policies.

Only one school reports that news copy is submitted without errors in fact. Thus in 9 out of 10 schools student reports may get news without verifying it.

To be sure, Alaska's student journalists find it too costly to attend school press conferences, workshops, institutes, and clinics. Similarly their advisers have to travel great distances to enjoy direct contact with national leaders in the school press.

At the same time, they can affiliate with Quill and Scroll, National Scholastic Press Association, Columbia Scholastic Press Association. Advisers may affiliate with Journalism Education and Columbia Scholastic Press Advisers Association and get help from the Newspaper Fund.

The magazines, critical services, and special booklets of various associations are not costly. So Alaska's schools have access to anything in print that teenagers can read in Vermont or Florida, Arizona or Illinois.

This survey did not examine Alaska's newspapers in terms of their leadership role or entertainment function. Nor did it investigate the extent to which the schools through newspapers present the unique situation in Alaska, surely one in which to take pride.

HAWAII'S HIGH SCHOOL NEWSPAPERS AS ENTERTAINMENT MEDIA

By Dr. Laurence R. Campbell, Director, Quill and Scroll Studies; Professor of English Education, Florida State University, Tallahassee; Recipient JEA Carl Towley Award, CSPA Gold Key; NSPA Pioneer Award; MIPA Golden Anniversary Award

(To the editor: You may want to interview local school officials in connection with this study which is a part of a nationwide study of school newspapers' entertainment content. We shall appreciate receiving copies of any stories you publish.)

Four high school newspapers or magazines were founded in Hawaii before 1900, but there are only 15 senior high schools ~~in Hawaii~~ newspapers today. according to Quill and Scroll Studies which queried state schools early this summer.

Hawaii's first four high school publications were: Ka Lama Hawaii Lahainaluna, Lahaina High School, Hawaii, 1834; Punahou Gazette, Punahou Academy, 1844; Oahu College Monthly, Punahou Academy, 1858; Hawaii's Young People, Lahaina High School, 1897.

Of the 15 schools participating, 12 were public, 11 were 3- or 4-year senior high schools, 13 were coeducational, and 8 had an enrollment under 1000 students.

Fourteen of the newspapers used offset printing, 11 were published every week or every two weeks, 9 made a profit, only 4 entered the CSPA Critical Service.

Newspaper advisers are handicapped critically by boards of education thus:

1) First, 2 require the principal to be a censor and 6 require the adviser to be a censor despite the First Amendment.

2) Second, not even 1 board provides funds to enable the staff to publish the newspaper every two weeks or more frequently.

3) Third, only 2 provide a newspaper headquarters specifically designed for newspaper activities, though their science laboratory may meet accreditation standards.

4) Fourth, not even 1 school has a library with a satisfactory journalism-mass media book collection.

Newspaper staffs enjoy opportunities to prepare for their responsibilities in journalism courses. Of the 15 schools, 1 offers

a one-semester journalism course but 9 offer a one-year course.

In addition 4 offer second year journalism; 8, creative writing; 11, yearbook production; 2, mass media; 3, other journalism courses.

Newspaper advisers are limited in their qualifications, for only 6 have taken 1 to 14 semester hours of college journalism; and only 1 has 15 or more semester hours. Six of the advisers had no previous experience as newspaper advisers.

Staff planning and procedure often is unsatisfactory. Entertainment content should be assigned by the feature editor, but the editor-in-chief, adviser, and others also have "their fingers in the pie."

Only 2 of the 15 newspapers post their feature assignments at the proper time. The others procrastinate.

Whereas entertainment content should be edited by the feature editor, actually he is less likely to do so than the editor-in-chief or the adviser. Only 8 of 15 feature editors edit the copy for which they are responsible!

Ten of the 15 newspapers report that three-fourths of their entertainment content is submitted by deadlines. Four report that they are unable to enforce deadlines.

Six newspapers report that their feature page production is limited because of lack of space. Six report that they lack material.

Thirteen of the 15 newspaper staffs take the position that high school newspapers properly may publish what may be termed entertainment content for the readers' enjoyment.

More specifically 13 approve of feature articles whereas only 9 approve of literary content. In addition 13 agree that this copy may provide intellectual stimulation as well as momentary amusement and 11 that it may provide aesthetic enjoyment as well as casual diversion.

Of the 15 only 12 assert that entertainment copy should be original work written only by students enrolled in the school.

It is surprising to note that 1 staff approved of derogatory copy despite the risk of libel. Elsewhere 13 asserted that the newspaper should not unnecessarily hold up any student to ridicule or cause him embarrassment or humiliation. And 3 asserted that the newspaper might present what is vulgar, obscene, or pornographic even if it is offensive!

One-third of the advisers believe that policies of critical and evaluation staff services should be disregarded in selecting entertainment content. And one-third approved gossip columns!

Ten advisers agreed that controversial issues might be presented. Only 5 said features should be judged in terms of public relations, that is, how they affect the school image.

Only 7 of 15 advisers believed that features should contribute to better tastes and standards.

Thirteen advisers agreed that features should be timely; 13 that it should meet standards appropriate for teenagers, 10 that it should be varied in pattern from issue to issue!

Only 4 of 15 newspapers published how-to-do-it articles and only 6 presented expository articles.

Kinds of articles about people appeared thus: biographies, 7; personal narrative, 7; mock true confession, 1; profile, 8; human interest, 13; other, 6.

Three newspapers published geographical articles; 2, scenic; 6, travel; 3, landmarks.

Five published historical articles; 9, seasonal; 10, special weeks; 7, red letter days; none, birthdays; 10, interpretative articles; 8, analytical articles.

Interviews were published to this extent: fact, 1; opinion, 12; personality, 11.

Columns, reviews and articles of guidance were published once or more and appeared to this extent in Hawaii school newspapers: personal, 7; books, 5; films, 8; records and tapes, 8; military, draft, 6; careers, 3; art, 7; music, 7; fashions, 8; television, 5.

Special columns: humor, 13; variety, 9; specialized, 14; gossip, 6; other, 6.

Verse: haiku, 4; parody, 2; limerick, 4; light verse, 3; sonnets, 0; other rhymed verse, 6; unrhymed verse, 8.

Essays: light essays, 5; interpretative essays, 4; critical essays, 5.

Fiction: short, short story, 2; longer stories, 0; serial or 2-part fiction, 2; other, 4.

Visual: comic strip, 10; cartoons, 13; photographs, 12.

Miscellaneous: jokes, 6; can you imagine, 2; diary, 1; title combinations, 4; astrology, 5; other, 3.

The Pacific Ocean limits the direct contacts between student journalists in Hawaii and the other 49 states; for example, in attending school press institutes and conferences.

At the same time Hawaii's student publications can benefit by the services of Quill and Scroll Foundation, Newspaper Fund, CSPA, NSPA, CSPAA, and JEA. At present the quality of newspapers would be greater if Hawaii's staffs took greater advantage of these services.

As these newspapersface 1971-1972, they lack the solid support of boards of education and principals. The quest for quality may have invaded the classroom, but it does not appear to have made a heavy impact on high school newspapers.

SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA BEFORE 1900

High school publications founded in North Carolina before 1900 were not included in the article, "High School Publications Before 1900," in the Quill and Scroll Report: "Student Press Copes with High School Unrest and Seven Other Studies."

That article listed 271 publications originated in thirty-six states and the District of Columbia, not including North Carolina. Nor did it list the newspaper probably established by Hillsborough High School, Tampa, Florida, before 1900.

These states have not reported high school publications established before 1900: Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, North Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Louisiana, Alaska.

Stephen F. Miller, in his RECOLLECTIONS OF NEWBURN FIFTY YEARS AGO (Raleigh, 1874) comments on what appears to have been a student newspaper in New Burn in 1822. It was the Miscellaneous Register, a "very small sheet" of which only a few numbers were issued.

George Stevenson, Library Assistant of the North Carolina Collection, unearthed this information in 1969. He writes:

> The newspaper was published by an apprentice at the office of the regular newspaper, the Sentinel, published by Isaac Partridge.
>
> Pupils of Mr. Attmore (John Alonzo Attmore) sent in poetry and other contributions. Mr. Attmore was one of the instructors at the New Bern Academy and taught on the level of what now would be high school . . . .

No known issues of this newspaper have been discovered, yet it may have been the first printed student newspaper in the United States.

Most of the magazines and newspapers listed here were reported by Mr. Stevenson. Magazines founded or in existence before 1900 were:

1853	The Casket	Chowan Female Collegiate Institute, Murfreesborough
1865	The School-Girl	Locust Hill Female Seminary, Pittsborough
1880	The Oxonian	Horner Military Institute, Oxford
1883	The Thompson Student	Thompson School, Oakdale
1884	The Literary Reflector	Pleasant Lodge Academy, Pleasant Lodge

1887	The Blue Ridge Student	Globe Academy, Globe
1889	The Voices of Peace	Peace Institute, Raleigh
1893	The Oak Leaf	Oak Ridge Institute, Oak Ridge
1897	Crescent Rays	Crescent Academy and Business College, Crescent
1897	The Public School Record	Winston Public Schools, Winston
1898	The Cadet	Fayetteville Military Academy, Fayetteville

Newspapers founded or in existence before 1900 were:

1879	Denver Seminary Gazette	Denver Seminary, Denver
1881	The Casket	Reidsville Male Academy, Reidsville
1884	The Oak Leaf	Oak Ridge Institute, Oak Ridge
1887	The Davis Cadet	Davis School, LaGrange
1893	The Round Table	Goldsboro Grade School, Goldsboro
1893	The Institute	Wilkinson Female Institute, Tarboro
1897	The Vine Hill Cadet	Vine Hill Male Academy, Scotland Neck
1897	The Drewry Cadet	Fayetteville Military Academy, Fayetteville
1898	The Monthly Record	Chapel Hill School, Chapel Hill
1899	The Winstonian	Winston City Schools, Winston

Quill and Scroll Studies has not received any information about high school yearbooks published in North Carolina before 1900. It welcomes additions and corrections to the list.

QUILL AND SCROLL ARTICLES BY Laurence R. Campbell, 1937-1971"

(Dr. Laurence R. Campbell conducted the first National Survey of High School Journalism, 1936-39. It was the basis for one of the first doctoral dissertations dealing with high school journalism. He has been associate or contributing editor to Quill and Scroll since 1951. He was the chairman of the Quill and Scroll Critical Service from about 1942 to 1958. He is now director of Quill and Scroll Studies and is the author of various booklets published by Quill and Scroll.)

"Take Your Pick for Master's Thesis." October-November, 1937.

"Wanted: More Good Journalism Teachers and Sponsors." 25-26. April-May, 1938.

"Some Masters' Theses in Journalism." 13:23. October-November, 1938.

"Frank Knox, Topflight Publisher, Has Had a Colorful Career." 13:7-8. December-January, 1938-1939.

"Credit Evaluation of School Papers." 13:24. April-May, 1939.

"The Ideal Course and Class in High School Journalism." 3-4. October-November, 1939.

"Principles and Practices of Democratic Staff Selection." 14:11, 18. December-January, 1939-1940.

"Let Staff Members Take the Witness Stand." 14:9, 10. February-March, 1940.

"No Dearth of Topics for Editorial Writers." 15:11, 14. October-November, 1940.

"Let the Newspaper Staff Start the Year Right." 16:3-4, 15. October-November, 1941.

"Important Dates in School Journalism." 15:3, 24. February-March, 1941.

"Fifty Books for Your Staff Library." 16:14-15. December-January, 1941-1942. (with R. E. Wolseley and Joanna Lander)

"Victory Is the Goal." 17:3-4, 14. October-November, 1942.

"The School Press Can Help Win the War." 16:3-4. February-March, 1942.

"Student Publications Offer Effective Training in Speech." 17:17-19. February-March, 1943.

"How to Grow a Newspaperman." 18:14, 18, 24. December-January, 1943-1944.

"Book Publishing Today Is Big Business." 18:17, 19. December-January, 1943-1944.

"Factors of Censorship of Concern to the Principal." 18:21-22. February-March, 1944.

"Do's and Don'ts for An Alert Staff." 19:15-18. December-January, 1944-1945.

"Case Interprets Men, Issues and Rotary." 19:7-8, 10. April-May, 1945.

"Post-War Prospects Are Bright for Women in Journalism." 19:14-15, 22. April-May, 1945.

"Palmer Hoyt Got His Start as a Montana Newsboy." 20:7-8, 10. February-March, 1946.

"What Is the Fog-Index of Your School Newspaper?" 21:3-4, 16. April-May, 1946.

"Stop--What's Wrong with the School Press?" 21:17-18, 32. April-May, 1947.

"Check Your School Newspaper Against These Readability Results." 22:5, 10. October-November, 1947.

"News Surplus or Shortage? Here's What to Do." 22:3-4, 6. February-March, 1948.

"The Good School Paper Coach Stays on the Sidelines." 22:3-4, 14. April-May, 1948. (with Katheryn B. Campbell)

"Brave Men Bought a Free Press with Their Lives." 23:5, 165. December-January, 1948-1949.

"Is the Gossip Column Necessary?" 23:25, 29. April-May, 1949.

"A Yardstick for the Society's Critical Service Judges." 25:21. December-January, 1950-1951.

"Advisers Should Adopt 'One for All' Motto." 17:10. October-November, 1952.

"A Chat with Advisers on the Nature of School News." 27:3, 17-18. February-March, 1953.

"Columns with Character Lure Readers Regularly." 27:14-15. December-January, 1953-1954.

"Meet the Challenge a Feature Page Offers." 27:10-11, 14, 17. February-March, 1954.

"A Responsible Free Press Means a Free World." 28:15-17. February-March, 1955.

"When the Scorebook Comes, Why Not Take a Second Look." 29:5-6. October-November, 1955.

"Do's and Don'ts for An Alert Staff." 31:17-18. October-November, 1956.

"A Successful Reporter Must Be a Fearless Fact Finder, Says William Ross Slaughter." 31:7-8. October-November, 1956.

"More Staff Do's and Don'ts." 31:10-11. December-January, 1956-1957.

"Your Newspaper Informs Its Readers." 31:5-6, 9. December-January, 1956-1957.

"Today's Newspaper Reporter." 35:4, 6. February-March, 1961.

"Take a Long Look at Your State's Newspapers Today." 36:12-15. December-January, 1962. (with Malcolm R. Campbell)

"National Yearbook Critical Services." 38:24-25. February-March, 1964.

"The Yearbooks Role in American High Schools." 38:7, 11. April-May, 1964.

"Little Standardization in Teaching Requirements." 38:35. April-May, 1964.

"Alert Reporters Find News in Art Activities." 40:28. December-January, 1966. (with Ivan Johnson)

"Study in Six States Analyzes Problems of Newspaper Advisers." 41:8-11. October-November, 1966.

"Take a Long Look at Yearbook Contracts." 4:28-31. April-May, 1967.

"Gallup Newspapers Successful in Solving Financial Problems." 43:24-25. February-March, 1969.

"High School Newspaper Is a Medium of Goodwill." 44:16-17. February-March, 1970.

"Censorship - Is It Necessary?" 45:16-17. October-November, 1970.

"The Role of the High School Newspaper." 45:22-24. February-March, 1971.

ARTICLES IN SCHOLASTIC EDITOR by Dr. Laurence R. Campbell

"Strength, Not Length." 11: April, 1931.

"Who Said Advisers Are Overpaid?" 16:53, 66. December, 1936.

"In the Dark Ages." 18:76, 94. January, 1938.

"Teaching Journalism in 1945." 19:34, 51. November, 1939.

"What Is the Publication Sponsor's Real Job?" 20:10, 21. 1940.

"Vitalize Journalism by Visualization." 20:107, 120. February, 1941.

"Why We Like Journalism?" 20:179, 194-195. May, 1941.

"Your Responsibility Today." 21:5, 8. October, 1941.

"Train Your Principal." 22:1-3. October, 1942.

"Streamlined Reporters." 22:3, 56, 62. December, 1942.

"Should Student Journalists Quit?" 23:58-59. December, 1943.

"Publications Enemy No. 1: The School Censor." 22:87-88. February, 1943. Reprinted: 25:7, 27-28. April, 1947.

"New Doors to Journalism." 24:3. November, 1944.

"How About College Journalism?" 23:91-93. February, 1944.

"Wanted: Editorial Leadership." 24:15-16. February, 1945.

"Publicizing School Press Conventions." 25:12-13. February, 1946. (with Mrs. Donald Witmeyer)

"Little Giants of Publishing." 25:17-18. March, 1946. (with Julien Elfenbein)

"Building a Journalism Library." 27:5, 13. April, 1948, and 27:8, 15. May, 1948.

"Publications Are Big Business." 29:9, 30, 32. October, 1949.

"Spring Tonic for Feature Editors." 29:8-9, 26. March, 1950.

"Is Your Newspaper 3-D?" 33:5, 20, 22. February, 1954.

"High School? Does Advertising Belong Here?" 46:6-9. January, 1967.

"'Credibility Gaps' Are in Adviser vs. Administrator." 10-12. March, 1968.

ARTICLES ON STUDENT JOURNALISM by Dr. Laurence R. Campbell

"Shall Journalism Be Taught in Junior College?" Junior College Journal, 3:377-380. April, 1933.

"Junior College Journalism." The English Journal. (college edition) 21:727-733. November, 1932.

"New Journalistics." Sierra Educational News. December, 1936.

"Make Way for Journalism." Secondary Education. 6:205-206. December, 1937.

"Journalism Teachers." Sierra Educational News. 33:10. November, 1937.

"Better Journalism Teachers." The Illinois Teacher. 25:127-128. December, 1937.

"The Case for Journalism." Phi Delta Kappan. 20:121-123.

"The High School Newspaper as a House Organ." The Clearing House. 12:358-359.

"Journalism in High Schools." Loyola Educational Digest. 325:82: 2799. February, 1938.

"Better Journalism Instructors." Junior College Journal. 8:360-362. April, 1938.

"Why Schools of Journalism." School & Society. 47:5008-5011. April 16, 1938.

"Tell Your Editor." The Nation's Schools. 22:23. December, 1938.

"High School Journalism." Christian Science Monitor. September 19, 1939.

"Let's Be Journalists." Scholastic. 34:21E-22E. Feburary 8, 1939.

"Educational Background of Journalism Teachers." School & Society. 51:86-90. January 20, 1940.

"Journalism in the High School." Curriculum Journal. 11:72-75. February, 1940.

"How School Publications Have Grown." Christian Science Monitor. April 23, 1940.

"A High School Newspaper Is the Most Important Extra-Curricular Activity." Educational Press Bulletin. 31:6-8. January, 1940.

"School Publications: Asset or Liability." California Journal of Secondary Education. 15:485-487. December, 1940.

"Consider Scholastic Journalism." Wilson Library Bulletin. 14:369-370. January, 1940.

"The Principal and Journalism." Phi Delta Kappan. 23:284-285. April, 1941.

"High School Journalism and the War." High School Journal. 25:219-220. May, 1942.

"Training Sponsor's for High School Journalism." Journalism Quarterly. 16:366-370. 1939.

"Scholastic Journalism Is English at Its Best." The School Review. 50:703-708. December, 1942.

"Covering Junior College War News." Junior College Journal. 13:293-294. February, 1943.

"High School Students Can Derive Many Benefits from Journalism." NEA Journal. 43:579. December, 1954.

"How Some Newspapers Woo Teen-Age Market." Editor & Publisher. 90:53, 56, 62, 66, 68. April 27, 1957.

ARTICLES ON STUDENT PUBLICATIONS IN SCHOOL ACTIVITIES
By Dr. Laurence R. Campbell

(Dr. Campbell was a contributing editor and later an assistant editor of this magazine devoted to extra-curricular activities from the mid-forties to the mid-sixties.)

"New Publication Activities." 8:114. November, 1936.

"Streamline Your Publications." 9:128-129. November, 1937.

"Journalism's Obstacle Race." 11:141-142. December, 1939.

"Early Student Publications." 14:52. October, 1942.

"Judge Your School Newspaper." 14:167, 188. January, 1943.

"Scholastic Journalism and the War." 14:327-336. May, 1943.

"Yearbooks in Wartime." 14:205-206. February, 1943.

"Plan a Consumer Survey." 15:52. January, 1944.

"Make a Merchandising Calendar." 15:191. February, 1944.

"Selecting Publication Staffs." 15:204. February, 1944.

"Training Publication Staffs." 15:242. March, 1944.

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